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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

..... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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HIGHLIGHTS

- **Unemployment rate drops to 4.0 percent in June – second-lowest in nearly 20 years.**
- **June's nonagricultural job level of 5,145,500 the highest on record.**
- **Average weekly hours for manufacturing production workers retreat to March level of 40.5.**
- **Initial claims and weeks claimed increase during May.**
- **Unemployment compensation Trust Fund balance of $1,530,235,490 largest ever recorded.**
- **All counties retain single-digit unemployment rates in May.**
- **Unemployment rates stable in most major labor market areas.**

ISSUED: JULY 1989

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis

is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics.
Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING
SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.
The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 560-1978	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
John H. Ruehlman, Jr.	(717)826-2538 826-2418	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
James J. Mowad	(717)783-3294 783-3908	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 327-3532	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213 533-2207	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani	(412)565-5350 565-5324 565-5346	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 871-4765	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS TO 4.0 PERCENT IN JUNE

Job creation in Pennsylvania regained momentum in June following losses in April and May. Employment, seasonally adjusted, rebounded 29,000 in June, dropping the statewide jobless rate to 4.0 percent, seasonally adjusted. This was well below the nationwide rate of 5.3 percent in June.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show June's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,678,000, up 29,000 since May. The gain recovered all of May's loss, lifting employment to the fourth-highest level on record. The three highest months were January through March of this year. Compared to a year ago, employment was up a healthy 224,000. During the past two years, employment gained 345,000.

Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, fell 32,000 in response to the employment gain. At 239,000 in June, the number of jobless workers represented 4.0 percent of the labor force, seasonally adjusted, down from 4.6 percent in May. This was the second-lowest rate of unemployment in nearly 20 years; only the March 1989 rate of 3.9 percent was lower. Rates below 3.9 percent have not occurred since January and February 1970 when the rate was 3.2 percent. Compared to a year ago, the June rate was down from 5.1 percent representing 56,000 fewer jobless workers. Compared with two years ago, the June rate was down from 5.7 percent representing 95,000 fewer jobless workers.

The vast majority of summer entrants to the labor force found jobs, pushing statewide unadjusted employment to 5,709,000, up 111,000 from May. The employment gain accounted for a very high portion of the 127,000 net increase to the labor force, which reached 5,981,000 in June, the highest level on record.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	NET CHANGE FROM MAY	NET CHANGE FROM JUNE
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,917	5,920	5,749	-3	168
Employment	5,678	5,649	5,454	29	224
Unemployment	239	271	295	-32	-56
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.0	4.6	5.1	-0.6	-1.1
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,981	5,854	5,814	127	167
Employment	5,709	5,598	5,487	111	222
Unemployment	272	256	327	16	-55
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.6	4.4	5.6	0.2	-1.0

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

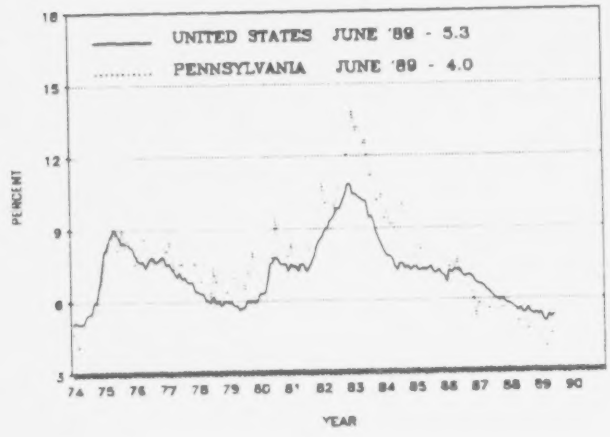


TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	JUNE 1989 AP/	MAY 1989 P/	APR. 1989	MAY 1988	NET CHANGE TO MAY 1989 FROM: APR. 1989	MAY 1988
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5145.5	5113.4	5096.8	5050.2	16.6	63.2
---MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1055.1	1053.7	1054.0	1054.4	-0.3	-0.7
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	601.6	601.3	601.1	603.3	0.2	-2.0
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.3	31.2	31.7	0.1	-0.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.4	21.3	21.7	0.1	-0.3
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.3	47.0	47.2	0.3	0.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		92.5	92.5	90.8	0.0	1.7
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		90.7	91.2	91.5	-0.5	-0.8
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		111.8	111.1	107.8	0.7	4.0
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		88.0	88.4	92.4	-0.4	-4.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		61.3	61.5	62.3	-0.2	-1.0
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		36.0	36.0	36.6	0.0	-0.6
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		21.0	20.9	21.3	0.1	-0.3
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	453..5	452.4	452.9	451.1	-0.5	1.3
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		90.6	90.9	89.6	-0.3	1.0
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		31.0	30.8	31.1	0.2	-0.1
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		82.3	83.2	83.7	-0.9	-1.4
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.8	41.4	41.7	0.4	0.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.3	84.3	83.2	0.0	1.1
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		60.9	60.5	59.9	0.4	1.0
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.4	10.3	10.2	0.1	0.2
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		39.9	40.2	40.1	-0.3	-0.2
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.1	10.2	10.5	-0.1	-0.4
---NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4088.7	4056.1	4041.3	3994.2	14.8	61.9
MINING	28.1	28.0	27.8	29.2	0.2	-1.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	249.1	237.3	231.4	231.1	5.9	6.2
TRANSPORTATION	152.1	150.8	151.0	149.0	-0.2	1.8
PUBLIC UTILITIES	103.6	103.2	102.8	105.1	0.4	-1.9
COMMUNICATIONS		48.8	48.8	50.1	0.0	-1.3
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.4	54.0	55.0	0.4	-0.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	272.6	271.0	270.4	269.8	0.6	1.2
RETAIL TRADE	895.4	887.4	880.9	883.3	6.5	4.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		126.6	128.8	125.6	-2.2	1.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	300.6	297.4	295.5	292.4	1.9	5.0
BANKING		88.7	88.3	86.5	0.4	2.2
INSURANCE CARRIERS		85.3	85.5	84.7	-0.2	0.6
SERVICES	1383.1	1375.1	1372.3	1329.3	2.8	45.8
BUSINESS SERVICES		244.9	244.0	230.2	0.9	14.7
HEALTH SERVICES		445.4	444.1	428.7	1.3	16.7
--HOSPITALS		242.4	241.7	235.1	0.7	7.3
LEGAL SERVICES		38.2	38.2	37.8	0.0	0.4
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		150.7	159.1	148.9	-8.4	1.8
SOCIAL SERVICES		93.1	92.6	89.2	0.5	3.9
OTHER SERVICES		402.8	394.3	394.5	8.5	8.3
GOVERNMENT	704.1	705.9	709.2	705.0	-3.3	0.9
FEDERAL		138.7	138.4	141.6	0.3	-2.9
STATE		155.7	160.4	153.7	-4.7	2.0
LOCAL		411.5	410.4	409.7	1.1	1.8
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.7	3.6	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.0

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

JUNE'S JOB LEVEL THE HIGHEST ON RECORD

According to advance preliminary figures from a survey of businesses in Pennsylvania, June's nonagricultural employment level of 5,145,500 set a new record high. An increase of 32,100 jobs over the month was higher than normal for this period.

All of the job growth came from nonmanufacturing industries, with growth in all divisions, except government. This drop was due to school closings and the loss of school bus driver, cafeteria worker and janitor jobs in local government. However, the losses were less than expected. The major gains were in construction (+11,800), and retail trade and services (+8,000 each).

Manufacturing industries showed an increase of 1,400 since May, but were down 8,200 from a year ago.

ANOTHER RECORD JOB LEVEL ATTAINED IN PENNSYLVANIA

The number of nonagricultural jobs in Pennsylvania increased to 5,113,400 in May reflecting a gain of 16,600 since the mid-April report period. While the April-May rise was roughly half the normal spring upturn, it was sufficient to propel Commonwealth payrolls to their highest level ever, 63,200 above the year-ago count. The ongoing ability of Pennsylvania's economy to create and maintain jobs has been clearly evident during the past year as this period encompassed the ten highest months of payroll employment on record.

Nonmanufacturing gained 14,800 over the month and 61,900 over the year to set a new record high of 4,056,100 jobs. In this division, gains were forthcoming in retail trade (+6,500), construction (+5,900), and services (+2,800), especially in health services, and amusement and recreation services. However, these gains were offset by a loss in educational services. State government experiences a drop in jobs this time of year, with many student employes leaving for the summer when colleges and universities close. Services, with 1,375,100 jobs during May, also achieved another record high.

Manufacturing displayed the signs of a typical May, losing 300 jobs to total 1,053,700. Manufacturing job performance has been sluggish during recent months as the sharp increase in the dollar during 1989 may have halted export-related improvement.

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

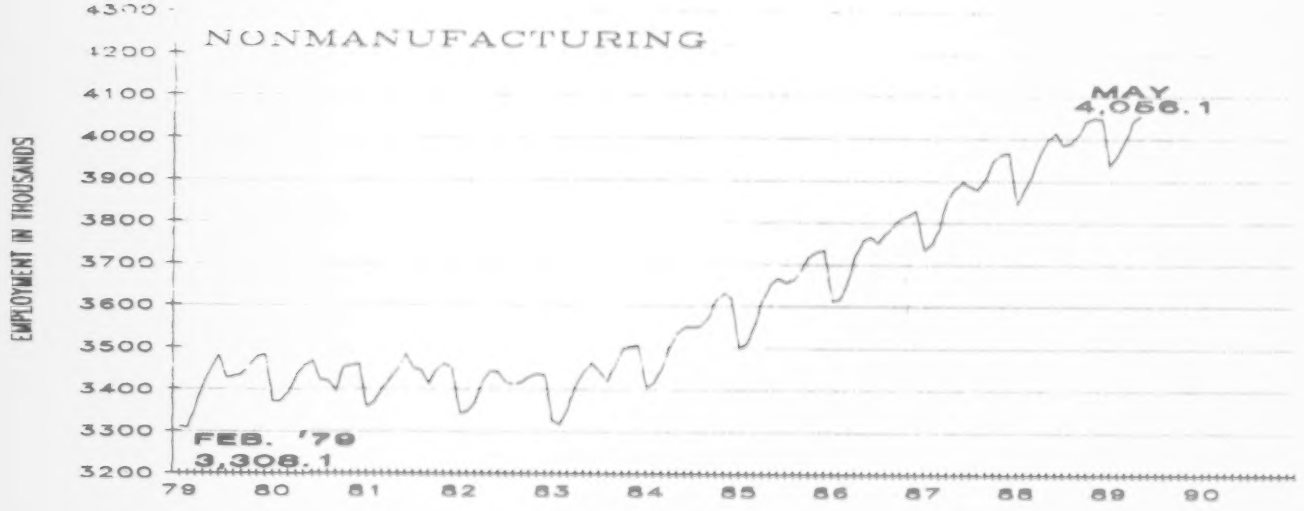


TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY 1989 P/	APR. 1989	MAY 1988	MAY 1989 P/	APR. 1989	MAY 1988	MAY 1989 P/	APR. 1989	MAY 1988
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	$426.06	$426.30	$415.75	40.5	40.6	40.8	$10.52	$10.50	$10.19
DURABLE GOODS	465.50	467.74	455.62	41.8	41.8	41.8	11.19	11.19	10.90
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	358.43	353.76	351.19	40.5	40.2	40.6	8.85	8.80	8.65
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	368.55	363.60	352.72	40.5	40.0	39.9	9.10	9.09	8.84
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	467.42	475.20	456.66	42.3	43.2	43.0	11.05	11.00	10.62
PRIMARY METALS	547.38	551.26	540.18	42.4	42.8	42.5	12.91	12.88	12.71
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	449.17	446.78	445.21	41.9	41.6	42.2	10.72	10.74	10.55
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	494.93	494.07	475.68	43.0	43.0	42.7	11.51	11.49	11.14
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	409.24	412.67	411.26	40.2	40.3	40.8	10.18	10.24	10.08
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	529.01	528.23	526.63	41.2	41.3	42.3	12.84	12.79	12.45
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	436.07	445.37	410.84	40.8	41.2	40.2	10.79	10.81	10.22
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	419.52	418.37	380.98	40.3	40.5	38.6	10.41	10.33	9.87
NONDURABLE GOODS	374.79	373.80	364.19	39.0	39.1	39.5	9.61	9.56	9.22
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	425.25	416.06	404.81	40.5	39.7	40.4	10.50	10.48	10.02
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	266.62	270.27	243.67	41.4	41.2	41.3	6.44	6.56	5.90
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	294.32	296.40	280.80	39.4	40.0	39.0	7.47	7.41	7.20
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	225.89	227.91	219.30	35.1	35.5	35.6	6.43	6.42	6.16
PAPER PRODUCTS	483.94	483.51	470.86	42.6	42.6	43.2	11.36	11.35	10.90
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	419.14	425.37	421.50	38.0	38.6	39.1	11.03	11.02	10.78
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	511.19	509.97	513.46	40.7	40.7	42.4	12.56	12.53	12.11
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	625.82	633.57	641.79	42.3	43.1	44.6	14.79	14.70	14.39
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	384.29	381.80	374.64	41.5	41.5	42.0	9.26	9.20	8.92
LEATHER PRODUCTS	246.75	244.40	225.34	37.5	37.2	36.7	6.58	6.57	6.14
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	489.14	482.49	428.40	39.1	39.1	35.7	12.51	12.34	12.00
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	674.04	690.70	632.89	41.1	42.4	40.7	16.40	16.29	15.55
COMMUNICATIONS	555.74	545.60	532.27	40.3	40.0	39.9	13.79	13.64	13.34
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	672.23	681.68	642.41	42.6	42.9	42.6	15.78	15.89	15.08
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	189.11	176.36	175.70	28.1	26.6	27.8	6.73	6.63	6.32

P/ Preliminary data.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS RETREAT TO MARCH LEVEL

Average weekly hours worked by Pennsylvania's manufacturing production workers dropped 0.1 of an hour in May, retreating to the March level of 40.5. Even with a $.02 per hour increase, paychecks averaged $.24 less than last month for a total of $426.06.

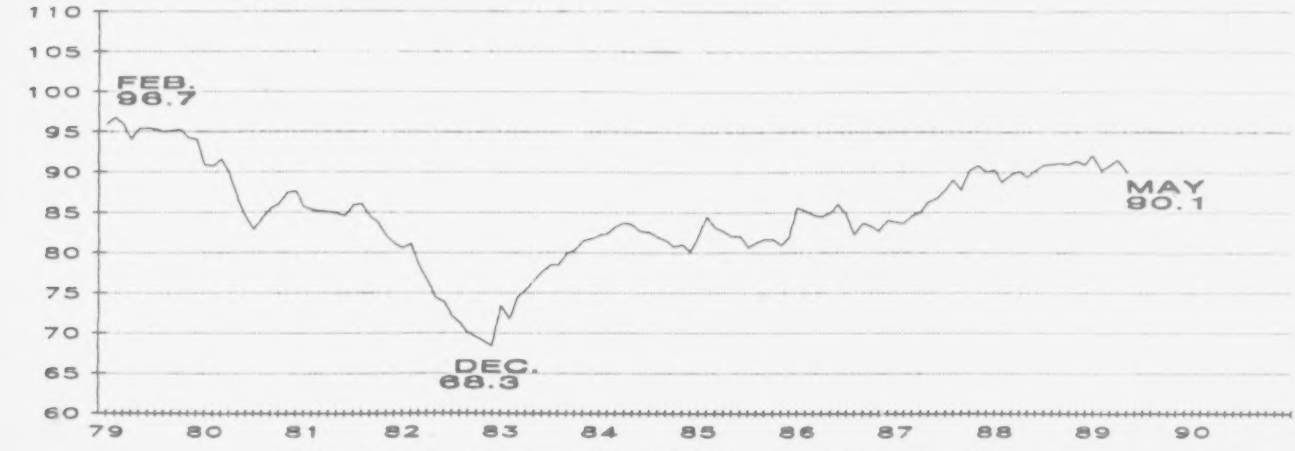
In the durable goods sector, stone, clay, and glass products experienced the largest decrease in hours worked (-0.9) with other decreases ranging from 0.1 to 0.6 of an hour. Lumber and wood products and fabricated metal products workers each had gains of 0.3 of an hour, and furniture and fixtures workers gained 0.5 of an hour over the month.

In the nondurable goods sector, petroleum and coal products employes lost 0.8 of an hour while employes in food and kindred products gained 0.8 of an hour.

Since average weekly hours worked are one of the leading economic indicators, it is important to watch their monthly changes. When orders for manufactured items slow down, employers cut back on hours worked before they begin to lay off workers. Thus, we would not expect to see any significant decline in employment levels prior to hours worked dropping below 40.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY INDEX
(1973=100)



SOURCE: PSU, CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

MONTH AND YEAR

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	MAY 1989	APRIL 1989	MAY 1988	NET CHANGE FROM APR. 89	NET CHANGE FROM MAY. 88
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	82,601	69,290	69,608	13,311	12,993
Weeks Claimed	547,500	522,734	471,080	24,766	76,420
---Average Weekly Volume	119,022	130,684	107,064	-11,662	11,958
Insured Unemployed Rate	2.5%	2.8%	2.3%	-0.3	0.2
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	26,041	25,220	22,822	821	3,219
Final Payments	6,793	6,843	6,844	-50	-51
Weeks Paid	446,971	480,916	414,838	-33,945	32,133
Net Benefit Amount	$73,375,397	$81,575,277	$60,563,133	-$8,199,880	$12,812,264
Avg. Check Amount	$164.16	$169.62	$145.99	-$5.46	$18.17

INCREASE IN CLAIMS ACTIVITY DURING MAY

In contrast to the movement of prior years, claims activity increased between April and May. Initial claims jumped by 13,311 or 19 percent and weeks claimed by 24,766 or 5 percent. As a result, May's initial claims total of 82,601 and weeks claimed total of 547,500 were the highest for the month since 1986. Even though total weeks claimed were higher, the average weekly volume for weeks claimed in May was lower than in April because May contains three additional workdays. The lower average reduced the insured unemployment rate from April's 2.8 percent to 2.5 percent.

Although weeks claimed posted an increase, weeks paid fell by 33,945 or 7 percent from April to May. As a result, the ratio of weeks paid to weeks claimed was .82 in May, down from April's .92. Despite the over-the-month decline, the 446,971 weeks paid during May exceeded the year-ago level by 32,133 or 8 percent. The average check amount slipped by $5.46 from April to May and coupled with the drop in weeks paid produced an $8.2 million decline in the net benefit amount from a month ago. Income was $472.3 million greater than disbursements during May boosting cash reserves in the Trust Fund at the end of the month to $1.530 billion. This is the largest Trust Fund balance ever recorded.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - MAY 1989

Income	$ 545,679,838	Cash Reserves	$ 1,530,235,490
Disbursements	$ 73,370,930	Net Reserves	$ 1,530,235,490

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

ALL COUNTIES CONTINUE TO RECORD SINGLE -DIGIT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN MAY

For the second consecutive month, all sixty-seven counties in Pennsylvania recorded single-digit unadjusted unemployment rates..

Nine of the ten highest-ranking counties with unemployment rates of 7.0 percent or higher were in the western half of the State. On a more positive note, thirteen of the seventeen counties that incurred month-ago declines were also in the western portion of the State. In addition, seven western counties recorded rates of 5.0 percent or less (Allegheny, Butler, Erie, Lawrence, Mercer, Warren, and Washington).

Juniata county, centrally located, had a high of 9.7 percent, which was the largest increase from April (+2.1). Area layoffs in several manufacturing industries contribued to this increase.

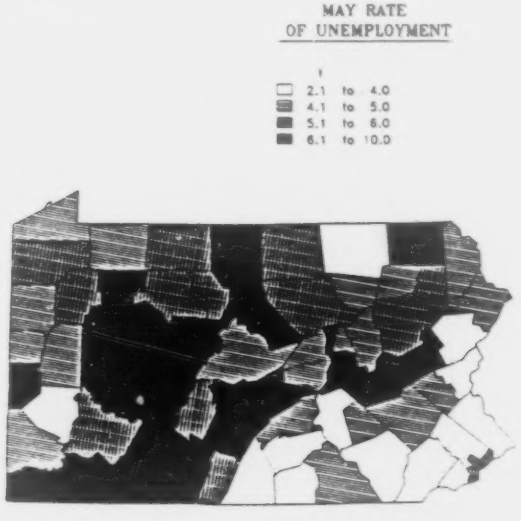


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
MAY - 1989

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.3	4500
Montgomery	2	2.6	10100
Bucks	3	2.9	8500
Cumberland	3	2.9	3100
Lancaster	5	3.0	6800
Delaware	6	3.1	9300
Franklin	7	3.5	2000
Adams	8	3.6	1400
Monroe	8	3.6	1600
Bradford	10	3.8	1200
Allegheny	11	3.9	25400
Dauphin	11	3.9	5300
Northampton	13	4.0	4700
Lehigh	14	4.1	6300
Mercer	14	4.1	2200
York	14	4.1	7500
Warren	17	4.2	900
Wayne	17	4.2	800
Sullivan	19	4.3	100
Columbia	20	4.4	1400
Lawrence	20	4.4	2100
Berks	22	4.5	8000
Butler	22	4.5	3300
Pike	22	4.5	500
Snyder	22	4.5	900
Union	26	4.6	800
Centre	27	4.7	3000
Montour	27	4.7	400
Perry	27	4.7	1000
Erie	30	4.8	6400
Lebanon	30	4.8	3100
Washington	32	4.9	4600
Wyoming	33	5.0	700
Crawford	34	5.1	2000
Elk	34	5.1	900
Lackawanna	34	5.1	5600
Philadelphia	34	5.1	38100
Westmoreland	34	5.1	8800
Venango	39	5.2	1300
Tioga	40	5.3	1000
Blair	41	5.7	3400
Lycoming	41	5.7	3500
McKean	41	5.7	1200
Luzerne	44	5.8	9300
Cameron	45	6.0	200
Fulton	45	6.0	400
Cambria	47	6.2	3900
Mifflin	47	6.2	1300
Potter	47	6.2	500
Carbon	50	6.3	1600
Armstrong	51	6.4	1800
Northumberland	51	6.4	3200
Schuylkill	51	6.4	4700
Susquehanna	54	6.5	1100
Jefferson	55	6.6	1300
Somerset	56	6.8	2200
Beaver	57	6.9	4100
Clinton	58	7.0	1100
Fayette	58	7.0	4100
Clarion	60	7.1	1200
Clearfield	60	7.1	2500
Bedford	62	7.2	1500
Forest	63	7.6	100
Indiana	64	7.9	2700
Huntingdon	65	8.0	1500
Greene	66	8.4	1100
Juniata	67	9.7	1000

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	MAY 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	MAY 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	APRIL 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	APRIL 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	MAY 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	MAY 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	6395.0	5.2	6546.0	5.3	6800.0	5.6
PENNSYLVANIA	271.0	4.6	263.0	4.4	294.0	5.1
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	14.3	4.2	14.0	4.2	13.5	4.2
ALTOONA MSA	3.4	5.6	3.8	6.2	3.9	6.6
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.5	7.5	4.6	7.6	5.9	9.8
ERIE MSA	6.5	4.9	6.7	5.0	7.8	6.0
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	12.5	3.8	11.5	3.5	12.0	3.8
JOHNSTOWN MSA	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.4
LANCASTER MSA	7.0	3.1	6.8	3.0	7.7	3.6
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	86.6	3.5	91.8	3.7	99.6	4.2
PITTSBURGH PMSA	47.2	4.8	45.8	4.6	55.8	5.8
READING MSA	7.1	3.9	6.5	3.6	7.4	4.3
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	20.2	5.5	18.8	5.1	21.5	6.1
SHARON MSA	2.4	4.5	2.2	4.2	2.6	5.2
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.1	4.8	2.8	4.3	3.3	5.3
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.6	5.8	3.6	5.8	2.9	5.0
YORK MSA	8.5	3.8	8.5	3.8	8.8	4.1

* Preliminary data.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES STABLE IN LABOR MARKET AREAS

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for Pennsylvania's major Labor Market Areas ranged from 3.1 in Lancaster MSA to 7.5 in Beaver County PMSA. Month ago changes ranged from a 0.6 percentage point decrease in Altoona MSA to a 0.5 percentage point increase in State College MSA.

Only Williamsport recorded an increase from this period last year (+0.8 percentage point). The State's adjusted rate of 4.6 was 0.5 percentage point less than May 1988.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

May unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 2.3 for SDA 21 to 6.9 for SDA 05 (see Table 7).

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
MAY 1989 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	132.5	126.1	6.4	4.8
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	106.2	100.6	5.6	5.3
03	City of Pittsburgh	174.2	167.2	7.0	4.0
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	476.7	458.3	18.4	3.9
05	Beaver	59.4	55.3	4.1	6.9
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	135.7	127.8	7.8	5.8
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	230.5	217.6	12.9	5.6
08	Greene, Washington	104.7	99.1	5.6	5.4
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	103.5	97.0	6.5	6.3
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	201.8	188.9	12.9	6.4
11	Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Mifflin	162.0	153.1	8.8	5.5
12	Columbia, Juniata, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union	136.5	128.9	7.6	5.6
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	83.0	78.9	4.1	4.9
14	Lackawanna	110.2	104.6	5.6	5.1
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	103.4	98.8	4.6	4.5
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	234.6	220.6	14.0	6.0
17	Philadelphia	740.2	702.1	38.1	5.1
18	Bucks	295.3	286.8	8.5	2.9
19	Montgomery	388.5	378.4	10.1	2.6
20	Delaware	299.6	290.3	9.3	3.1
21	Chester	191.7	187.3	4.5	2.3
22	Lehigh, Northampton	269.1	258.1	10.9	4.1
23	Berks	179.1	171.1	8.0	4.5
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry	328.6	316.1	12.5	3.8
25	Lancaster	225.9	219.1	6.8	3.0
26	York	184.9	177.4	7.5	4.1
27	Adams, Franklin	96.4	93.0	3.4	3.5
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.2	95.9	4.3	4.3
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5854.0	5598.0	256.0	4.4

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.